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Quarantine measures enforced with regard to returning troops from Cuba.

During March and April about 25,000 soldiers were returned to the United States from Cuba. As stated in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS April 14, all baggage of said troops arriving during March was disinfected.

On April 1, in addition to the disinfection of baggage, the troops arriving were required to undergo five days' observation in detention camps. They were thus detained at Egmont Key, Fla., South Atlantic quarantine and Savannah quarantine. For the Savannah quarantine an excellent location for the detention camp was found on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina, 6 miles from the quarantine station. Its description was published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of April 21, together with a detailed report by P. A. Surg. J. O. Cobb of the operations of the Service in its management of the arriving transports, disinfection of baggage and detention of troops.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cobb was in command of the Marine-Hospital Service forces and directed affairs from Savannah, where he was able to communicate promptly with the Bureau, as well as with the depot quartermaster, Maj. J. B. Bellinger, United States Army, in local charge of the reception of troops.

P. A. Surg. A. C. Smith was assigned to the disinfection of baggage at the station.

Dr. Lindley conducted the quarantine station proper and Asst. Surg. R. H. Von Ezdorf, an immune, was in charge of the detention camp.

The following report of the establishment and management of the detention camp has been received from Dr. Von Ezdorf:

Detention camp—Daufuskie Island.

OFFICE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE, DETENTION CAMP,
Daufuskie Island, South Carolina, May 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the detention camp for soldiers of the United States Army on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina:

I arrived on this island April 11, 1899, and, in accordance with directions of P. A. Surg. J. O. Cobb, was made quarantine officer, and ordered to enforce the United States quarantine regulations.

I ascertained that the island was inhabited by about 400 negroes. The site selected for the detention camp was that portion of the island known as "Bloody Point."

I then visited the officer commanding the camp, Colonel Brown, of the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and informed him of my instructions. There were no established quarantine limits, so I surveyed the camp grounds, and defined the following boundries: Beginning with the wharf south, along beach to tent camp of provost guard northeast, along line from tent to three trees; from there along a road to another